IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appl. No:	10/044,106
Confirmation No.	8105
Applicant:	Li Mo, et al.
Filed:	January 11, 2002
Title:	SYSTEM AND METHOD OF VIRTUAL PRIVATE NETWORK ROUTE TARGET FILTERING
Docket:	131105-1003
Customer No.:	32914

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

RESPONSE TO
NOTIFICATION OF NON-COMPLIANT APPEAL BRIEF

Dear Sir:

This paper is in response to the Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief mailed September 29, 2009. Pursuant to MPEP § 1205.03(B), applicant encloses herewith a substitute section (V), entitled "Summary of Claimed Subject Matter," with the corrections as required in paragraph 4 of the Notice.

Applicant believes that no fees are due for the filing of this paper. However, Applicant hereby authorizes the Director to charge any fees due or overpayments made to Deposit Account No. 070153. Please reference Attorney Docket No. 131105-1003.

Respectfully submitted,

GARDERE WYNNE SEWELL LLP

/Marc A. Hubbard/
Marc A. Hubbard
Registration No. 32,506
ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANT

Date: October 29, 2009

3000 Thanksgiving Tower
1601 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75201-4761
(214) 999-4880 - Telephone
(214) 999-3880 – Facsimile

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Independent Claims 1

Independent claim 1 is directed to a system for filtering and distributing routes to sites in a virtual private network 10 (Fig. 1). The system includes an import filter 40 (Fig. 2) and a re-export filter 44 (Fig. 2). According to the claimed subject matter, when routes are received by the import filter from a route distributor (e.g., a route reflector as in Fig. 2), the import filter accepts a subset of these routes according to a predetermined policy by the import filter. See spec. at p. 4, line 19 to p. 5, line 7. The re-export filter 44 modifies the next hop information of a second subset of the received routes. See Spec. at p. 5, lines 8-14. Each route includes a route distinguisher, a route target, and next hop routing information. See spec. at p. 4 at lines 17-27. As is well-known in the art, an address (or a prefix of that address) or label contained in a header of a packet to be forwarded is used to look up the route information associated with that address or label, with the next hop being the address of the next router to which the packet will be forwarded. The route distinguisher attribute enables a router to distinguish a route between private addresses that may not be globally unique. See spec., p. 2, at lines 1-3. A route target attribute allows routers to limit distribution of routes. See spec., p. 2, at lines 3-8.

Independent Claim 6

Independent claim 6 is directed to a network having a hub node 14 (Fig. 1) and a plurality of spoke notes (e.g. nodes 24 and 26 of Fig. 1) in communication with one another via the hub node. The hub node includes an import filter 40 for receiving a plurality of routes and accepting

a first subset of routes according to an import target policy, spec. at p. 4, line 29 to p. 5, line 7, and a re-export filter 44 for modifying next hop information in a second subset of the plurality of routes and distributing the modified routes, spec. at p. 5, lines 8-14.

Independent Claim 13

Independent claim 13 is directed to a method of filtering and distributing routes to sites of a VPN, comprising receiving a plurality of routes; see Fig. 1 and spec. at p. 4, lines 17-20; accepting a first subset of routes according to a predetermined policy, spec. at p. 4, lines 27 to p. 5, line 7; and modifying the next hop information of a second subset of the plurality of routes and distributing the modified routes, spec at p. 5, lines 8-14.